

NO. 23.

power, power were there, I did not see anything from her tears. I did not reach Paris until noon after the chambers had been in session. I was the responsibility of the poor faithful claims, that our Ministry informed that the matter, which would not be pressed as a claim.

the message was not officially
ul to the French Government.

standing the declaration to the effect that it contained, the French Mission considered the conditional nature of reprisals, a menace and an insult to the honor of the nation made it impossible for them to consent. The mission

indignity, were the immediate object, as a matter of right, by a foreign power. When our discussions terminate in acts, our

Minister at Washington, the sorts to the American Minister a public notice to the Legislature that all diplomatic intercourse with that State had been suspended. In this manner, vindicated the dignity, they next proceeded to illustrate. To this end, a bill was introduced into the chamber of

to promote the appreciation and understanding of the festival. He subsequently passed into a hall, in which we now constitute the Chinese section of the ceremony my duty, in order to place before you in a clear light the history of its pastages, and to refer, particularly to the proceedings which are regarded as the most important in its opening speech, allocated to the Minister of the Interior, who had been assigned the task of proposing and construction upon it which was discovered on the spot, or late Minister of the Interior, in Paris, in view of the fact which was the subject of the discussion with the language used in the inscriptions.

Commission of Congress, a surety for the personal opinions of the President. In the case of the United States were resident an engagement had been made for the fulfillment of which no money was pledged. Extravagant expenditure of the public credit was proposed to annex to the money, was that is should be made it was understood that the of the United States had been made for the interests of France, that no steps had been taken of a positive character to

disposition of ancient Congressmen to the French Revolution, on the 13th of January, 1793, that it was, at that time, in the hands of the French, and that the state of affairs between the United States and France, and no action on the part of Congress, was required at the House of Representatives. These facts were recorded on the 28th of March, 1793, and the committee, to whom the bill had been referred, reported in favor of the passage of the bill. That Congress had not yet resolved the remaining question, and that Congress had not yet decided upon the propriety of the President's declaration of neutrality, was also stated.

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recommending such measures is opinion, be required by its nature the performance of this duty is deterred by the fear of "outrages" of the people or Government it may become necessary to the American People are incapable of understanding between the United States, and is now laid before their representatives, to show how far their Executive has gone in its endeavors to restore a good understanding between the two countries. It would have been necessary to be presented to the Government of France, had it been officially requested.

91.2009.085.20129

to pay the instalments himself. The money agent authorised to receive the money, instructed to inform the French Minister of his readiness to do so, in reply to this, he was told that the money could then be paid, because the formalities required by the act of the Chambers had not been raised.

Not having received any official confirmation of the intentions of the French Government, and anxious to bring, as far as possible, this unpleasant affair to a close before the meeting of Congress, that you may have the whole subject before you, I enclose our charge d'Affaires at Paris to instruct him to ask for the final determination of the French Government; and in the event

It is truly a very fortunate circumstance that we can, the leaders of our nation, so readily all the restrictions which have been placed on the free navigation of our rivers and the free migration of our people, and which are prevented by the adverse legislation and policy of foreign nations, or the military duties which the defence of our country enjoin upon us. That we have accomplished much for the relief of our citizens by the measures which have accompanied the payment of public debt, and the adoption of the revenue laws, is manifest from the fact that compared with 1853, there is a decrease of nearly twenty-five millions in the years, and that our expenditures

Connected with the combination of the cotton and the flourishing state of the industry in all its branches of industry, it is to witness the advantages which already derived from the receipt of the gold coins, the advantages will be more apparent in the course of the next year, when the government is authorized to establish a mint at Charlotte, and Louisiana will go into operation. Africa is expected to be, by farther refining and increasing the value of the existing systems of the States and the regulations on the part of Congress to the custody of the public

currencies are supplied as have ever been before. If undoes the most unfavorable to the money market, it has been considerations on which the United States rested its claims.

They were imaginary and cannot be doubted that the future will be more decided.

It has been seen, then, whether a great monopoly can be collected, and convenience applied to all the purposes of expenditure. It is also seen that being necessary and useful.

in harmony with the great
felt I was sustaining in the
the Bank of the United States
resulted in severing, to some
serious connection between
political power. The duty
ture to define, by clear
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which it belongs to the ex
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to which it copins upon al
the Federal Government
the exercise of powers
In such a government, pos
tioned and specific power, d
eral administration cannot
when it suppresses the refer

These diversified functions of heavy expenditures of public funds, equity, and credit, and the assurance these qualifications afford of public interest. That the emergency, obtained by the army, is shown by the fact that the political arena is usually followed by the military, and the military education, no less than the political education, has been in principle and in practice can be improved and by legislative enactment, the institution itself.

Occurrences, to which

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ic money, and re-
business habits in
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demanded by the
object has been, in a
the Military Acad-
of the service, and
ty which has prom-
advances. Like
the present mode of
ot, has its imperfec-
practice; but I trust
rigid inspections,
without destroying

[illegible]

